the Unceasing Activity in the Padding Cell of the Chicago Associated Prem and the Hopetess Confusion It Is Causing Among the Constituents of That Concern-Terrific Conflicts of Fact and Fiction at 105 Broadway-A Guide for Editors and Newspaper Readers.

An editor and publisher in a small city in Ohlo was surprised one morning to find in his newspaper an unusual number of despatches under foreign date lines. When he asked his cable editor how such an unprecedented amount of European news had been obtained. be received the laconic answer:

By grapevine, sir." It is rumored that a grapevine grows in Dey street near Broadway. It is reported that it elimbs the wall of the Western Union building to the fifth story. It is understood that it enters the windows of the Chicago Associated Press. It is said that it spreads with luxuriant foliass over the padding cell from which cable news is supposed to emanate. It is furthermore declared that It entwines the desk and lone inmate of the padding cell. In well-informed circles it is added that it winds its tendrile round the sheets of cable news "delayed in transmission." It is also stated on the best authority that by its unceasing activity it has produced fearful and wonderful results in the las, three weeks, confounding the friends and mystifying the patrons of the concern which maintains the grapevine, the padding cell, and

Daily since the war between Greece and Turkey broke out the reading public has marvelled at the war news of the Chicago Associated Press. \ hence did this news come? What did it mean? What was it intended to show? No sooner would a Greek victory be reported and the reader begin to hope that at last he had fastened on a lone fact, than he would be confronted with "on the contrary, it is stated," and would be plunged again into unfathemable doubt. Hardly would be grasp the information that the Turks were fighting like demons, "stated positively on the best authority," before he would be distracted by the report, "current on the other hand in well-known circles," that they were fissing in terror before the valorous Greeks. Moreover as he wandered in this labvrinth of contradicms his confusion was increased by the relentless slaughter of the language. This slaughter has been one of the most painful features of the war. It has been a Bashi-B..zouk perwould be followed at once by an international conference of philologists. The vernacular has been massacred without hesitation and without mercy. Even the grammar has been foully dealt with. But as such excesses have been only contributory to the confusion of the public in the present crisis, they may be dismissed as incidents of the campaign. The centre of interest is the padding rell with its grapevine attachment and the methods employed in making the war news peddled out by the Chicago Associated Press to its patrons, and by these patrons to a confiding public. The chief aim of the inmate of the padding

cell is space. That the public is more anxious for trustworthy news than bulging columns, does not trouble him or his employers. Better a half column of unintelligible contradictions. he thinks, than a short, clear statement of the last happening at the seat of war. It has been for the sake of space that reports from the seat of war have been questioned as soon as sent out, and that statements have been preluded constantly with such expressions as, "It is stated on the best authority, as already announced in the previous despatches of the As-sociated Press," or, "It is learned from the best Associated Press at the summit of Milouna Pass." To cast doubt upon a report requires a long explanation. To break any piece of news gradually requires a considerable amount of language. As this language, if sent b/ cable would cost the Chicago Associated Press 10 cents a word from London, besides the tolis from the seat of war to London, the supposed utility of the padding cell is plain. The patrons of the Chicago Associated Press are to be led to believe that they are served with cable news regardless of expense. It is an old trick, given up flong ago by concerns supposed to care at all for the trustworthiness of their news. Persons who have been the victims of the

padding cell in the last few weeks may be interested in learning just how they have been fliuminate at 'ength the work of the nadding cell. Only a few typical illustrations can be riven. Here are two samples of plain mystifica tion sent out from the padding cell just as the conflict began: "The despatch to the Associated Press from

the headquarters of the Greek army at Larissa. stating that diplomacy is slow, and that great activity : revails on both sides, exactly describes the situation. The frontier despatches during the pi st week have reported mysterious movements of both Turkish and Greek troops, cav alry scotting, etc." ;

The "ecc." at the end of this quotation protably marks the limit of what the longsuffering editor would risk inflicting on the public. It seems hardly likely that the padding cell would stop with a paltry \$5 worth of mysdification. Why not make it \$10 or \$20 worth? It would not cost anything. Two specimens of padding, evidently constructed by day's labor, follow-let him who can interpret them: "Easter being the great festival of the Greek

church, it was hoped that actual hostilities, since the reported failure of the raid of the insurgents into Macedonia, would be postponed until next week, especially as the concert of the powers, having failed in everything class succeeded beyond all hopes in holding back Turkey from plunging into war, while proving to Greece that Turkey is st'll able to mobilize an enormous army. Whether this is a good omen for Europe and for civilization." &c.

"It is reported at the Foreign Office (in Lonthat the communications received here to-day from the Marquis of Salisbury, after his interview with Queen Victoria at Nice. support the theory that the Brilish Government is using its utmost chergy to persuade both the combatants to make a concession of the conflict at the stage which it has now reached M. Hanotaux, who received the orees Minister to France to-day, is understood to have assured him that, while France c.uid not tolerate the indefinite prolongation of war and would never consent to any essential modi-fication of the existing territories of Greece and Torkey, she would continue for the pres-ent has realized of uncluderscenting. tolley of non-intervention, except so

These two quotations are in the best diplomatic site of the padding cell; hence undustedly the diplomatic peculiarity that their labyrints are past finding out. But the padding cell has several styles in stock. Among others, it has a so-called graphic style. The Chroaco Associated Press receives its European here Iron, an arency which is about as vivations in its huslish composition as is a Senate reporter or a compiler of patent office records. Whatever news comes from this agency is as far removed from the picturesque as cordwood is from a steem bay tree. One way of enlivening the accenty a despatches in the padding cell and at the same time consuming space, is by the use of adjuctives and figures of speech. Thus it has come that the Greeks have been represented constantly as "fighting like giadiators", "with the spirit of their ancestors."

represented constantly as "fighting like gladi-ators" or "with the spirit of their ancestors," and the Turks "like devila." Thus it has come also that the public, after being confounded with turnidity, has been dazaled with ex-plesions of adjectives. An illustration of the maiding that is supposed to estiven follows, it is a morass, but the reader who struggles through it will be rewarded with new insight in the ways of the grapevine. The Turks pulled up to the top of the hill there mountain batteries, singing, laughing, and weeding with joy like children. One bat-tery orshed fire upon the Greeks, who were re-treating on the riam of Traves and did ter-fine elecution. The correspondent of the As-ociated Fress saw some of the Turkish shells burst in the middle of a serviced battailon of treeks, with the result that whole groups were alled or wounded.

Yesterday evening seven new Turkish bat-

esterday evening seven new Turkish batleft for the front, and at dawn the guns trained on the Greek blockhouse on the below. Junes Effendi, the Turkish com-er, and his men had been twenty-six

hours without food or drink. When they were preparing to capture the Greek blockhouse Junes addressed his soldiers, saying: 'All those who love God must advance to the assault. This was enough. Every man, with loud, exultant shouts, dashed forward in the direction of the blockhouse. Even the muleters who were bringing up the reserve ammunition joined in the assault on the blockhouse, which was held by the Greeks with masnificent courage. The Turks with splendid dash charged with the bayonet and eventually leaped over the ramparts with shouts of triumph. The Greeks waited their approach until the Turks were within thirty yards before withdrawing. In the assault the Turks had only sixteen men killed and seventen wounded. Everywhere was to be seen the effect of the Turkish artillery, their terrible shells bursting just at the calculated moments."

The inmate of the padding cells seems to feel occasionally that he should explain the inconsistency between the facts and his fanciful flights into space. In the last quotation, despite the terrific flighting, it will be observed that only sixteen Turks were said to have been killed. Perhaps at the moment the granevine was more prollife than the cable; perhaps he forgot what he was there for; perhaps the exuberance of his imagination was such that he could not get himself down again to plain facts. At all events, he did not expose him in such a mistake without showing how he fortifies himself in less trying moments. A quotation in point is therefore given:

"At details come in it becomes more and more apparent that the fighting in Milouna Pass was of the most stubborn and savage character. The Turks fought like devils and the Greeks resisted in the spirit of their ancestors. The most inexplicable fact in connection with the whole engagement is the comparatively small number of killed. All the special correspondents agree to this."

It will be observed that this paragraph was written at the leisure of the inmate of the padding cell. The words, "as details come in, show th

that light sometimes glimmers even in the padding cell of the Chicago Associated Press. The next quotation from these war despatches is part of an "enlivened" description of a Greek defeat:

"It is understood that the latter [the Greeks] are retreating in force toward Elassona. The estimation in which the Turks are held is shown by the sampede of the whole population on the frontle. The villages and roads to Larissa are literally blocked with furtives, herds of cattle, horses, and donkeys, women and children on foot, old women carrying chairs, beds, and household gear on their backs, on donkeys, in ox wagons, and in every conceivable sort of vehicle."

These "women and children on foot," "old women carrying chairs," and "donkeys," and "ox wagons," are always kept in stock in the padding cell, just as are the women and children that "pray and wring their hands around the pit." after a colliery disaster or "huddle in frightened groups on the decks" of a ressel that sinks on the sixth floor of the Western Union Annew. The padding cell has alvoin its stock inventory shells that shriek, musketry that rattles, and cannon that roar. Let him who doubts read these lines;

"The battle, resulting in giving the Turks possession of Milouna Pass, was wased with sides. The whole pass rang with the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry. * * As shell after shell shrieked its way through the air to the hills three miles off, the effect of the shelling was evident.

After some gentle tapping the vine was moved to produce the following:

"Very early in the morning the Greeks with splendid bravery charged the Turks and took possession of the hillitops stretching below the peaks, and the Turks, recovering from their momentary check, and cheered on by their officers, who led their men magnificen! v. charged the Greeks with the cold steel. An awful scene of bloodshed and carnage ensued. Through my glasses I could see struggling masses of men, the glint of steel as the baronets swent through the air, the flash of revolvers, and

by the impeauous onslaught of the Turks and the hillitots were again in possession of the invaders."

This was produced by the same process:

"The ambulance corps was busy in every direction, bringing in the wounded, whose faces were black with powder and avered with blood. Ethem Pasha gravely followed every phase of the fighting through a field glass, riving orders and receiving reports with imperturbable indifference. It was noticed that many of the reports were scribbled on scraps of paper stained with blood."

But all is not carnage in the offices of the Chicago Associated Press nowadays. More cheerful things are kept in stock. "Ringing cheers" and cheering adjectives are produced to relieve the monotony. For instance:

"The regiment of the Crown Price advanced under cover afforded by some mulberry gardens in Boughazi Valley, and with ringing cheers seized a small hill immediately in front of Vigilla, diving the Turks back in their intendments on the right of the creat.

"I am writing this from the base of the Greek advanced position, while the Turkish shills shriek overhead, the seeming echo of the soldiers' 'Deen! deen! Futteh Mahommed!' The wounded are being carried to the rear in a stendy stream. The last ricture I saw before riding to Larissa to send this was the battalion reserve marching up on the right, and advancing to the hills in extended order, in fine style, and with ringing Greek cheers relieving the hard-pressed fighting line."

Lest the scenery and serried columns weary the reader's eyes, and the rattle of mussery and the roar of cannon deafen his care, the immate of the padding cell varies his grapevine

the reader's eyes, and the rattle of musserry and the rear of cannon deafen his ears, the inmate of the padding cell varier his grapevine fancies av introducing the personal element. Poor Edhem Pasha, who has had troubles enough of his own, is then the principal victim. He is a "marvel of energy and caution," "attends more assiduously to his duties" than de some others, "receives reports while on horseback," is "grave and imperturbable," and sits on the ground "in Turkish fashion," "It is curious to note how implicitly he is relied upon by his troops." Then he is described thus:

The scene while the engagement was at its height was exceedingly picturesque. Edhem Pasha, surrounded by a crilliant staff, was the centre of a striking group, with the constantly going and coming of orderlies carrying reports, instruction, &c."

It will be noticed again that the long suffering editor has marked with an "&c." the limit at which human endurance ceases.

Nobody probably would doubt, after reading the above quotations, that the Chicaso Associated Press has serpents also in stockwhelber sea serpents or only paper serpents has not been stated exclusively in its previous despatches, so the reader must await what the future will bring forth from the padding cell. But here are the serpents, whatever their nature, in dangerous proximity to Edhem Pasha.

"Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, continues to show great military talent and his plans work like machinery. Yesterday's advance of the Turkish troops across the plain was a splendid spectacle. At our feet was the road into Greece, which winds away from the mountains and from the mountaine long lines of troops were descending like great serpents." "The scene while the engagement was at its

plain was a splendid spectacle. At our feet was the road into Greece, which winds away from the mountains, and from the mountains long lines of troops were descending like great serpents.

While devoting most of his energies to Edhem Pasha, the inmate of the padding cell has not forgotten to turn other Turkish commanders, as well as Greek ones, to account in his efforts to consume space. As the Greeks are having hard luck enough just now, they will be spared here. The Turks however, cannot be exempted on the same pleas; hence this little gem regarding Riza Pasha is given:

"Riza Pasha, commanding the Turkish artillery, is a man of magnificent presence. He exhibited most masterly skill in placing his batteries and in directing their fira. The hill slopes on the northern side of the pars were strewn with Greek dead, mostly Evzones, splendid men. The faces of many of the dead are as calm as though asisep."

To show, doubtless, that the padding cell was available for more peaceful scenes, the inmate turned loose on the Holy Friday selebration in Athons, telling about "vast crowds of Athenians on an overwhelming wave of emotion." "the sea of beads." "the fairy-like spectacle," the "metropolitan robed in gorgeous golden vestments and warring a resplendent gold tiara," and "all eyes streaming tears."

Bo much for the enlivening methods of the padding cell. As will be observed, it requires enormous activity on the part of the grapevine to enliven the despatches of the foreign news agency connected with the Chicago Asociated Press are most of its war news from a European news agency connected with the Chicago Asociated Press has tortured them with its complex system of date lines. As has been told, the Chicago Asociated Press has tortured them with its complex system of date lines. As has been told, the Chicago Asociated Press has friends in this complex system of sea understanding mid-way between peak and plain, holding daily converse with Turks at the "headouar-ters of the Turkish army in Macedonia," gathering news at

the special correspondent of the Associated Press; "It has been officially stated exclusively to the special correspondent of the Associated Press; "It has been officially stated exclusively to the special correspondent of the Associated Press in Londan"—this means business; diplomatic padding allowed after first three phrases, but only the facts after the last one. After reaching this climax, the necessities of the hour are consulted. If possible, the inmate of the padding cell tries to consume as much space climbing down from the facts as he consumed in climbing up to them. Then he calls into use all the phrases enumerated, employing them in inverse order, until he lands safely at the foot of a full column on "There are people who sax," or "It is rumored" or "It is whispered."

Editors occasionally will find the phrases varied. For instance, "It is declared" may be made to serve several times and to cover considerable space in these variations: "It is furthermore declared;" It is declared by others;" "It is declared "It is declared by others;" "It is declared in well-known circles," or on "credible authority," or on the "best authority;" "It is declared in well-known circles," or well-informed circles," or the "best informed circles." These are the usual variations, but there are spores of others. They do not alter the rule already given, nor alter the significance attributed to "It is declared" in the schedule. The only purposs they serve is the eternal one of the padding cell—space.

HAD HIS BROTHER LOCKED UP. Annoyed and Threatened Him.

The Rev. E. Ernest Matthews, assistant rector of St. James's P. E. Church at Madison avenue and Seventy-first street, of which the Rev. Dr. in the Yorkville Court yesterday against his brother, Percy Matthews, who was charged with disorderly conduct. On Friday night the Rev. Mr. Matthews, who lives at 107 East Seventieth street, went to the East Sixty-seventh street station and complained that his brother was annoying him and had threatened to do him bodily harm. He told Capt. Grant that Percy, who is 28 years old, had engaged in a system of per-secution, and that he was afraid it would terminate in something serious.

His brother, Mr. Matthews said, would ring his doorbell at all hours, and when he went to the door would use abusive language to him. Whenever the two met on the street the young man called him names and threatened to threah

Detective Herlihy was sent to the minister's house yesterday and when Mr. Matthews went out he followed him closely. At the street corner the brother was waiting. The detective arrested him. The minister was accompanied in court by his wife. He said that Percy was the cause of much grief to the family; that step by step he had descended to abject degradation. He was sent to Montana, where a good situation had been obtained for him, in the hope that he would reform, but he would not stay there. Two days ago, Mr. Matthews said, he received a letter from his brother saying that the writer would visit the church on Sunday and tell the congregation what kind of a man he was and then give him a good thrashing.

"Four years ago," the prisoner said, "I loaned \$400 to my brother to enable him to complete his theological studies. He afterward paid me back \$150, and two weeks ago gave me \$25 more. He asked me not to annoy him and he would give me \$25 in a week."

"I have a written agreement signed by him," broke in the assistant rector, "that if I gave him \$25 we would be square and he would demand no more money. I paid him, but he does not keep his agreement.

The prisoner admitted that there had been such an agreement.

"The man seems to me to be insane," said the rested him. The minister was accompanied in

such an agreement.
"The man seems to me to be insane," said the

"The man seems to make the prisoner retorted.
"Ob, I am sane enough," the prisoner retorted.
"Does this come from drink!" the Magistrate asked of the complainant.
"No, he is not a drinking man; nor is he in-"No, he is not a drinking man; nor is he in-sane," was the answer.

The prisoner was put under bonds for good behavior for six months. As he had no bonds-man, he was locked up. The home of the two brothers is in Newark, where the prisoner was formerly employed as a bookkeeper.

MISS SCHOULER DIDN'T HIT HIM. An Autopsy Shows That Frederick Cromberge

Frederick Cromberger, 14 years old, of Maspeth, L. I., who had been suffering, as was supposed, from the effect of a blow on the head, lled yesterday morning. Before he lost conscious ness, one day last week he told his aunt that he had been struck on the head with a ruler by his teacher, Miss Schouler. When it was believed his death was near. Miss Schouler was arrested. but was released on hall. Investigations m by the School Board seemed to exculpate Miss Schouler, and the case was regarded as a mys-tery. It was concluded that the boy did not know what he was saying when he made the

charge.

An autopsy was made yesterday afternoon, and the result showed that the boy's brain had not been injured by a blow, but that his suffering and death were caused by pneumonia. Thus the charge against hirs Schouler falls to the ground.

Tenants Alarmed by a Letter-Hox Fire. Fire was discovered in the vestibule of the five-efory double tenement at 255 West 116th street at 1:45 yesterday morning by a man in the adjoining house, who was driven out of bed the adjoining house, who was carried out of bed by an aching tooth. He alarmed the tenants, who fied to the root. Mrs. Wheeler, who lives on the top floor and is \$1 years old, had to be carried to the root. A little girl living on the top floor returned and sought her pet dog, which had been forgotten.

The fire, which seems to have been kindled in the letter boxes, was confined to the vestibule and did about \$200 damage.

Commencing to-day the spring schedule of the Norfolk and Western Railway goes into offect, and the New Orienne alseger leaves New York 5 P. M. daily instead of 8:80. Direct line for Chattanooga, Membris, and Nashville.

Excursion tickets now on sale to Tannessee Centernial at very low rates. Offee, 487 Broadway.—Ada.

CHINA'S NEW GREAT MAN.

LI HUNG CHANG DISPLACED BY HIS FORMER CLIENT. theng Ta-jen New Absolute Master of Most Important Chinese Commercial and

Financial Enterprises - Great Railroad Schemes Which He is Expected to Push. LONDON, April 24.-Signs are not wanting to Chinese mind to the fact that this is the nineteenth contury. The man of the hour in China, according to letters just received here, is Sheng Ta-jen, the new Director-General of Railways. Sheng is evidently a man of the very highest ability and astuteness. He first came to the front under the protection of Li Hung Chang when the great Vicerov was at the height of his power, and now bids fair to reverse their former relations of patron and client. He also gained the support of Li's chief rival, Chang Chih Tung, and has convinced the Emperor of his intelligence-doubtless by the usual costly process. Sheng at the present moment is absolute master of the most important Chinese commercial and financial enterprises. He has entirely in his own hands the Chinese telegraphs, which were made by Li Hung Chang, and also the great iron works of Hanyang, which were erected by Chang Chih Tung, to initiate the industrial inde pendence of China. These latter he obtained by stepping in at the moment when they had utterly exhausted the resources of their founder. Again, as director of the China Merchants' Company, he controls the most powerful com-mercial and shipping enterprise in Chinese hands. He has also created the new Imperial Bank of China, which will give him the control of future financial operations.

Sheng was appointed Director-General of Railvays last autumn, although he had no personal connection with the only railway actually exist ing in China, the Shanhaikwan-Tientsin Railway, now being pushed on to Pekin. He has now managed to obtain the issue of an imperial edict incorporating this line with his own great scheme of a trunk line from Pekin to Hankow. Though this success has been obtained by the usual Chinese methods and with the usual Chinese object in view of self-enrichment, it will probably prove an important step forward in he development of the material resources of China and the opening up of some of the greatest undeveloped markets in the world.

For some time past a Belgian syndicate, credited with powerful French official and unofficial backing, and a number of American syndicates, have been negotiating with Sheng for the Pekin-Hankow line. The most important of the American syndicates are represented by Senator Washburn and M. Bash. But Sheng will have nothing to do with the syndicates, and before attempting so great an undertaking as the Northern Trunk line, he is going to try his hand on something smaller and more remunerative. The Pekin-Hankow line will be 900 miles long and the route presents certain grave difficultics, notably the Yellow River. The line Sheng contemplates immediately is one of only 200 miles, with an easy route through a rich and populous country, connecting the towns of Woo ng, Shanghai, Hangchow, Soochow, and Chingkiang. When an office was recently opened at Shang-

hai for the railway directorate, bids were invited

for the supply of tools and road materials for the Shanghai-Woosung portion of the line. The great keenness of foreign agents to obtain a footing in Chinese railway promotion is strikingly shown by the fact that no fewer than forty-two different firms sent in bids to supply only \$1,500 worth of tools. Foreigners are allowed to bid for only such rolling stock, locomo tives, and gear as are unobtainable in China; the supply of all road materials will be confined to Chinese hands. It is very uncertain, however, what proportion of the rails, &c., Sheng will be able to get from his Hanyang iron works. Hitherto their working has been disastrous, but a Pittsburg expert, H. Kennedy, has lately been appointed manager and is expected to work great mprovement. The total length of this Shangai-Woosung branch will be about eleven miles. Its gauge-which has been adopted for all the mperial Chinese lines—is the American 4 feet 81g inches standard. The new line is practically der foreign management in 1876, but local opposition was so strong that the promoters soon sold it to the native authorities. A year later it was torn up, owing to the jealousies of Chang Chi Tung and Li Hung Chang. The new line should certainly give an impetus to trade generally, but whether it will benefit Shanghai and its foreign settlements is another question. Chinese officials are supposed to be desirous of making Woosung, instead of Shanghai, the great shipping centre of the far East, largest steamers from going upriver to Shanghai itself. If railway rates prove low enough to compete with the existing cargo boat system

this object may in time be accomplished. The adoption of a forward railway policy in China does not, however, mean any surrender of the old prejudices against "the foreign devils." The Government still shows bad faith, especially in the Hangchow and Soochow dis tricts. The foreigners' right to buy land, for instance, is admitted fully in theory, but practically it has been nullifled from the outset by the imprisonment and ill-treatment of the native sellers.

It is important to notice the deeper political reasons Sheng Ta-jen has for preferring to open this smaller line to at once proceeding with the more ambitious porthern scheme. Since Hanghow and Soochow have been opened as treaty ports, the likin barriers on the Grand Canal have ceased to exist, and with them disappears the chief objection to railways. The stubborn oppo-sition to trunk lines in the interior of China lies far less in any aversion on the part of the people to innovation than in the fact that the officials throughout the empire recognize clearly the danger thereby threatened to the abominable system of illegal taxation on which they thrive. Another difficulty to railway deelopment in China has also to be faced. The right of the State to compel sales of land for

nese tradition and policy recognizing the in-In addition to the projects already described. seems likely that Sheng will undertake the construction of a line from Canton to Kau-lung A further favorable sign of enterprise is to be een in the construction of a ten-mile line from Hangchow to the terminus of the Grand Canal. This is to be begun at once, and is quite inde-pendent of Sheng's Government railways. The scheme should prove highly beneficial in the development of commercial relations between he great markets of Chekinng and foreign countries; for Hangchow, a trading centre with a population of a million, has till now suffered from the difficulties and expense of a long coolie porterage from the city to the nearest spot where coods can be shipped on the canal.

MARCHING TO PHILADELPHIA.

hawken and Take the Road. Four troops of United States cavalry and Aght Battery E of the First United States Ar illery broke camp yesterday morning at Wee-Grant parade, and began a march to Philadelphia. The route taken by the troopers was the Boulevard to Jersey City and thence along the Paterson road to Newark. Last night they en-

Paterson road to Newark. Last night they en-camped at Elizabeth.

The plan is to march about sixteen miles a day. The distance to be covered on the route taken is about 100 miles, and Col. Sumner, who is in command, expects to make it in six days. The troops will remain in Philadelphia until after the Washington Monument parade on May 15. They will camp in Fairmount Park.

The Rov. Dr. Mcredith Gets Sick Loave. The Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, pastor of the ompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, has been ill with grip for some time, and on Friday night at a meeting of the church society it was decided to grant him a six months' leave of absence, his salary to continue.

The Freame Haisin Crop. San Francisco, May 1.—The reports of dam-ge to the Fresno raisin crop prove to be exag-crated. Trustworty estimates place the yield t 4.000 cars or 40,000 tons. NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

An important question in the law of eminent domain was settled by the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday in the case of the Long Island Water Supply Company. This corporation furnished water to the town of New Lots, which now forms a part of Brooklyn. In 1891 the city authorities sought to parchase its tangible property and franchise, but were restrained by the courts from so doing on the ground that the time limited by the statute providing for the purchase had already expired. It was as counsel in this litigation that William J. Gaynor, now a Justice of the Supreme Cours in Brooklyn, first became well known outside of that city. In 1892 a law was passed enabling the city of Brooklyn to acquire the property by condemnation proceed ings, and the Commissioners appointed under this act fixed the value of the plant and franchise, including a contract to supply water to the town of New Lots for a period of twenty-five years, at \$570,000. The Special Term refused to approve the report, but it was confirmed by the General Torm and the Court of Appeals, and has now finally been upheld by the Supreme Court at Washington. in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Brewer, who declares that no constitutional right of the water company was infringed by reason of the fact that the condemnation proceedings destroyed the contract to furnish water for twenty-five years to the town of New Lots. "A contract is property," says the Court, "and like any other property may be taken under condemnation proceedings for public use. Its condemnation, of course, is subject to the rule of just compensation. The true view is that condemnation proceedings do not impair the contract, but appropriate it, as they do the tangible property of the company, to public

An American insurance agent recently brought a suit in London against the manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to recover damages for an alleged slander in having charged the plaintiff with being a common swindler. It seems that the plaintiff had been dismissed from the aervice of the Equitable, and the slanderous words were alleged to have been spoken after his dismissal. He conducted his own case in person, at the trial before Mr. Justice Cave, in the Queen's Bench Division, but failed to prove that the defendant 1 ad uttered the precise slander charged, although he did show that the defendant had spoken of him as a man of straw pursued by detectives. On cross-examination he was confronted with a document which he said purported to be a certificate of a Massachusetts indictment against him, for embezzle ment, and he admitted that a check which he had given to the lady with whom he boarded had been dishonored. At this admission the foreman told the learned Judge that he and his associates wished to hear no more, but would find for the defendant. It is on account of this feature of the case, which would be a most unusual proceeding in this country, that our attention was attracted to the matter.

The Canadian bench has just lost the services of Sir John Hawkins Hagarty, whose judicial term extended over forty-one years, and who became Chief Justice of Ontario shortly after the formation of the Dominion of Canada. He is a poet as well as a juriet. Of his principal poem a Canadian critic has said: "The dramatic fire and enthusiasm of battle will surprise those whose knowledge of the Chief Justice does not go deeper than his demeanor in court or in a drawing room. A good poet was sacrificed to the lawyer and the Judge. The Hon. G. W. Burton succeeds him as Chief Justice, making a vacancy in the Ontaric Court of Appeal which has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Charles Moss, Q. C., to the bench of that tribupal. Since this gentleman foined the Ontario law firm of Osler & Moss in 1869, five members of that partnership have become Judges, and two of these are Chief Jus-The older members of the bar in this part of

the State will readily recall the vexatious suits which were brought in such large numbers and so continuously by a lawyer named John Percy against all sorts of public officers from whom he imagined be had suffered every kind of wrong. In England a man of a similar type, by the name of Alexander Chaffers, has lacely attracted considerable attention in the courts There is an act of Parliament, passed a few years ago, called the Vexatious Actions act, which provides that wherever the Attorney-General satisfies the High Court of Justice that any person has habitually and persistently instituted vexatious legal proceedings without any reasonable ground therefor, the court, after giving such person an opportunity to be heard, may restrain bim from suing anybody without first obtaining leave from the court so to do. An order of this kind was granted against Mr. Chaffers, after he had commenced forty-eight suits, but succeeded in only one. The defendants in these actions comprised the Prince of Wales, the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Chief Commissioner of Police, the trustees of the British Museum and many of the Judges of the High Court of Justice. Mr. Chaffers 'ook an appeal from the restraining order, which he argued recently before the Lords Justices of Appeal; but a Mdavit which he presented was so scandalous that the court would not permit it to be filed. and he abused the Master of the Rolls in such language that the Judges refused to allow him t proceed if he persisted in that vein. Mr. Chaffers thereupon took his seat, and the court dismissed the appeal.

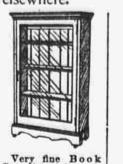
Mr. Justice Landonof Schenectady, who is one of the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Third Judicial Department, evidently entertains no very great admiration for the methods by which many insurance corporations seek to avoid the payment of their obligations. The language of some of his recent opinions in insurance cases leaves no doubt as to his meaning. Thus in a suit by a young girl against a life insurance company, he begins: "This policy is called by the defendant an industrial policy. It is numhered 11.419.450; the amount of insurance ! small, the recovery small; the insured is described in the proofs of death as a worker in a shirt factory; she was required to pay five cents weekly as premiums. The defendant's position in effect is that it so framed the contract with this girl that, although it got its pay, the plaintiff cannot get hers, and we shall examine this position with the gravity and care which it merits." In another action, upon a policy of fire insurance, Judge Landon sets out the clause prohibiting any waiver of the conditions of the contract by any agent of the comany, and then observes: "This provision seems to embody the potentiality of successful fraud." Such remarks as these are all the more afgnificant when we remember that Judge Landon is conservative and moderate in feeling and expression, and not disposed to condemi except in cases where condemnation is deserved.

There is certainly one branch of the public service in which examinations are not only practicable, but where they will unquestionably prove beneficial. The qualifications of interpreters in our courts are often far below what should be required; and the insult in a marked improvement. Sometime they are conspicuously deficient in Eaglish. and cannot speak the language of this coun try grammatically, whatever they may know about any other. A similar trouble is ex-perienced in the English courts. Sir Francis Jeune was recently presiding at the trial of a divorce case in London, in which the plaintiff, a German, endeavored to test'fy through the official interpreter, who flour dered about so in translating that the Judge could not make out his meaning at all, and renarked upon the desirability of getting an interpreter who could speak English as well as understand German. There happened to be gentleman present who kindly offered his services to the Court, and discharged the du-

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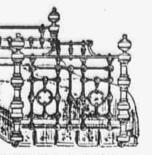


Very fine Book Case, highly pol-ished, in mahogany, with 3 solid shelves and glass door. An elegant article in-deed. Price this

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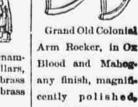
Hardwood Refrigerators, all latest designs and finish, warranted \$4.65 Parlor Suits, covered in Silk Brocatelle or Tapestry, inlaid mahogany \$32.50

Chamber Suits, highly finished in oak or mahogany, very at- \$13.40 \$9.00 Roll Matting (40 yards)... \$3.96



This magnificent imported white enamelled fron Bedstead, with 112-inch pillars, bg-inch interior, adorned with 34 brass rosettes, brass knobs, brass bases, brass rods, ornamented brass tops, heavy brass trimmings on pillars. Special price this week . \$16.40

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MEMORIALS TO A FREETHINKER.

Tributes Sent to Bentucky from Many Places

in Honor of the Late May Collins. LEXINGTON, May 1.-Freethinkers held a memorial service and birthday celebration here this afternoon for Miss May Collins, whose death in Boston last winter while in company with a male freethinker companion caused a sensation Had she lived she would have been 21 years old to-day. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. Moses Kaufman. Mrs. Josephine K. Henry and Editor Charles C. Moore spoke. Mr. Kaufman also read written tributes from liberal leagues at the following places: Ollen, Switzerland, accompanied by the emblem of liberty of that country; Talledega, Ala., accompanied by trailcountry; Talledega, Ala., accompanied by trailing vines grown in Alabama soil; Madison, Ga., a green leaf from a Georgia tree; Waco, Tex., wild flowers from the plains, the tribute being written by the editor of the Independent Putpit; California, golden popples "from the golden sands of the golden State, to be laid on the blue grass sod;" Toronto, and Fall River, Mass., trailing arbutus, illies of the valley, and spring violets; New York city, tribute written by the editor of the Truth Sceker; Cleveland, O., bursting buckeye buds; Missouri, laurel leaves; Nicholasville, Ky., first league of liberals in the State. Fresh flowers were sent by liberals in Cynthiana, Louisville, Nicholasville, Versailles, Midway, and from many other places in Kentucky.

CHESTER, Pa., May 1.-The latest addition to the fleet of the Old Dominion line was launched to-day at the yards of the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works. christened the Princess Anne by Miss Edith Godfrey of Philadelphia. The Princess Anne is the biggest of the Old Dominion boats. She measures more than 3,000 tons, is 315 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 27 feet deep. She will be fitted with triple-expansion engines of 3,500 horse power, which, it is expected, will drive her at a speed of about 17 knots. She will be put into commission in August.

Einine Elison Is in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, May 1 .- Georgia Davids, known on the stage as Elaine Eilson, is not missing, as has been reported, but is here on a visit to friends. She says she is not married to E. H. Powers, but will be in June.

Club Barns Burned-Five Horses Perish. YONKERS, N. Y., May 1.—The barns of the St. Andrew's Golf Club on the Sawmill River road were burned last night, and five horses perished. The loss was about \$2,500.

MARINE INTELLIGENOR.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-TRIS DAY. RIGH WATER-THIS DAT. Sandy Hook. 7 47 | Gov. Island. 8 19 | Hell Gate. 10 11

Arrived-SATURDAY, May L. Sa Briscoe, Larkan, Alexandria. Sa Allianca, Beers, Colon Sa Atlianca, Biers, Colon.
Ss Dominic, Forbes, Para.
Ss Bortie, Hantake, Hamburg,
Ss Aragonia, Sondhoroff, Stettin.
Ss Hogarth, Black, St. Lucia.
Ss stella, Hunn, Cardenas.
Ss Roanoke, Boar, Norfolk.
Ss Santiago, Lolghton, Nassau.

(For later arrivats soe First Page.)

Ss El Sol, from New Orleans for New York.

SAILED PROM PORRIGH PORTS. SAILED PROM DOMESTIC PORTS. Ss La Grande Duchesse, from Savannah for

OUTGOING STRANSHIPS Mails Close. Sail Tuesday, May 4. Labn, Bremen City of Birmingham, Sa-vannah 7 00 A M 5 00 P M Majestic, Liverpool. Southwark, Antwerp. Orizala, Havana. Caracas, La Quayra. Sentinde, Charleston.

El Dorado, New Orleans... DICOMING STEAMSHIPS. nday. May 3 Havana... Due Tuesday, May 4. .Falmouth .Gibraltar. Due Wednesday, May 5.

.Southampton. .Gibraltar. . . . Due Thursday, May 6. . Hamburg. Due Friday, May 7.

Hamburg
Amsterdam
Christiansand

OFF A FULTON FERRYBOAT.

Yacht Broker Ownin L. Hughes Arrested After His Ducking. Owain L. Hughes, 48 years old, a yacht brokes, of 125 Reid avenue, Brooklyn, fell or jumped overboard from the ferryboat Somerset of the Fulton ferry route last evening. He was fished

Fulton ferry route last evening. He was fished out of the water by the tug R. B. Moore and taken to the station of the harbor police at Pler A.

Being a prisoner, he could not be sent to Gouverneur or Hudson Street Hospital, and was allowed to shiver in his wet garments until an ambulance arrived all the way from Bellevue. Hughes reached there over an hour after he was landed at the Battery. He says he fell off the boat, but he will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court his morning if he is able to get out of the hospital.

Business . Rotices.

The Central Park Springs offer a Rare Onxercise in the open air. The leading natural waters are kept on hand. The artificial waters of acknowlbut distilled water being used in their manufacture-

They possess the same curative properties as natural waters, but are preferred to them on accounts of their uniform composition, great effervescence, and freedom from bacteria.

Enfayette Place Baths (Turkish and Russian), splendid hotel accommodations: unequalled for health, comfort, and luxury. A sovereign cure for rheumatism, all aches and pains. Open night and day.

N. Clark, Restaurateur, 23d St.-Menus and esti-mates for receptions; rooms for dinners and suppera Vigor and vitality imparted by Dr. Siegers's Angestura Bitters.

MARRIED.

DAVISON - CHESEBROUGH, - On Wednesday Bartholomew's, Marion M. Chesebrough, daughter of Robert A. Chesebrough, Esq., to G. Howard Davison of Millbrook, New York.

ENNINGS-GARDNER. -On Wednesday, April 98. 1897, at the residence of the bride's mother, 678 Marcy av., by the Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, D. D., Annie S. Gardner to Clarence S. Jennings, both of

DIED. BUTLER.—On Saturday, the 1st inst., at his residence in this city, Charles E. Butler, in the 80th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter DODE'.—On Friday, April 80, 1897, John Cody, aged 55 years. Funeral will take place from St. Joseph's Hospital, 143d st., at 2 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon. FINCH.—On Saturday, at 3 P. M., Elizabeth, widow

of Andrew Finck, in her 71st year Funeral services on Monday at S P. M., at her late residence, 315 West 57th st. Interment in Greene wood Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

FLAMERTY. -At Laurel Hill, L. I., Friday, April 50. Simon Flaherty, aged 55.
Funeral 9:30 o'clock Monday morning. Services in

St. Raphael's Church, Biisaville, Long Island City, 10 o'clock. Interment in Calvary Cometery. KEMP. -On Saturday, May 1, 1897, at her residence, 720 5th av., Juliet Augusta, witow of George Kemp and daughter of the late Francis Tryon. Funeral service at 11 A. M. on Tuesday, May 4, at the Swedenborgian Church, 55th st., between Park and Lexington avs. It is kindly requested that

no flowers te sent. O'HREEN. -On April 30, at his residence, 414 West 52d st., Thomas O'Brien.
Funeral from late residence, thence to Church of 8t.
Paul the Apostle, 52th st. and Columbus av., on Monday, May 3, at 9:30 A. M.

ROSSITEM. - Veterans of the Seventh Regiment are requested to attend the funeral service of William W. Rosafter, Sixta Company, on Monday, May 3, 1897, at 50 7th av., Brooklyn, at 5 o'clock P. M. I. G. WOODHOUSE, Colonel, VAN ARSDALE GENERAL SOCIETY OF ME-CHANICS AND TRADESMEN-Brothers: You are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother William J. Van Arsdale, on Monday, May 3, at 4 P. M., at the Berford Street Methodist Episcopal

Church. WILLIAM STONEBACK, President

THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station, Har-lem Railroad; 43 minutes ride from the Grand Central Depat. Office, 16 East 424 st. Special Motices.

MARY SCOTT ROWLAND Established 1887) removed to 128 Fifth av., near 19th et., sole manu-tacturer Retiring Face Cream, Patti Rose Cream, Pat-il Rose, Melta Face Fowder, Spanish Olive Oil Soap, Langtry Skin Lotion.

Religious Motices. A TSOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV AND BETREE

ev. Roderick Terry, D. D., pastor vice at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. COCLETY FOR ETHICA: CULTURE. Sounday, May S. 1897, at 11:15 A. M. lecture by Frof. Fells Ailer at Carnegio Music Hall, corner of Strict at and 7th av. Subject, "What Members of Littles Culture All Anterested are invited.

Mem Bublications

Colorado's Cold Fields, Libestrated Just out, with correct man and nearly 100 mining views natural as life. This valuable book will be sent free prepaid with our big ideast, family paper 8 months on trial for free rules of and 5 books \$1, Latest mining news. Mention This box and address illustrated Weekly Scattered, Denver, Colo. Coloreck is fully described.